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The Nature of Legal Protection Against Women as Victims of Domestic Violence

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ABSTRACT

The research aims to analyze the nature of legal protection for women as victims of domestic violence. The type of research used in this research is normative legal research. Normative legal research is research that uses an approach based on primary legal material by examining theories, concepts, legal principles and statutory regulations related to this research. The research results show that legal protection for women as victims of domestic violence namely by: providing similar rights as victims' rights in the witness and victim protection law, establishing a central institution for handling cases of domestic violence as a coordinating institution, increasing women's awareness of their rights and obligations; increasing public awareness about the importance of efforts to overcome violence against women; increase awareness of law enforcement officers to act quickly; increasing assistance and counselling for victims; increasing the role of mass media; improving the criminal justice system; renewal of the health service system for victims; and in an integrated manner improving development programs for victims and perpetrators

Keywords: Women; Violence; Household

Introduction

Violence against women includes all forms of verbal, physical and sexual attacks that violate a woman's physical body, self-confidence and trust, regardless of age, race, ethnicity or country.^[1] Violence against women has been identified as a major public health and human rights issue^[2] which must be deleted. Victims of domestic violence are mostly women in the family environment who should receive protection from the State and society to avoid violence or treatment that degrades human dignity.^[3]

The UN Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 emphasized that "every person is born with the right to freedom and equal dignity". This affirmation symbolises social life with a vision of the need to respect the humanity of every person without distinction of race, skin colour, religious and political beliefs, language and gender. The world community recognizes that women have the right to enjoy and obtain protection of human rights, in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil and other fields.^[4] This recognition was manifested in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women in 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women in 1979 which was declared to be in force in 1981, and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women in 1993.^[5]

Crimes against women occur in all countries of the world. According to WHO, it is estimated that more than 30% of women worldwide have experienced either physical or partner sexual violence. 1.2 7% of women throughout the world have experienced non-partner sexual violence.^[6] Other research finds that other forms of crime against women are intimate partner (or domestic) violence, rape (either by acquaintances or family members or during the war and civil strife), trafficking for prostitution or other forced labour and debt bondage. , physical and sexual injuries from prostitutes, sex-selective abortion female infanticide or abandonment of female children and female genital mutilation.^[7]

In India, according to Indira Sharma's research, cases of violence against women continue to increase in this country. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, India, there is one dowry death in the country every 78 hours, one act of sexual harassment every 59 minutes, one rape every 34 minutes, one act of torture every 12 minutes and almost one in every three married women experiences domestic violence. household.^[8] In Latin America, research by Dallan F. Flake and Renata Forste revealed that in Latin America social problems are

emphasized, as every year between 10 and 35% of Latina women are physically harassed. Likewise in China^[9], based on the results of a survey conducted by the Chinese Academy of Social Science, revealed that 21% of married men in Beijing beat their wives. One per cent admitted to giving their wives serious beatings.

Of the various phenomena in various countries, violence against women in the family environment can have serious impacts in every country. If we observe the violence against women that occurs in Indonesia, as in the 2020 National Commission on Women's Annual Records Report (CATAHU), that throughout 2019, 431,471 cases of violence against women were recorded, consisting of 421,752 cases sourced from data on cases/cases handled Religious Courts, 14,719 cases handled by service partner institutions spread across a third of provinces in Indonesia and 1419 cases from the Service and Referral Unit (UPR), a unit that was deliberately formed by Komnas Perempuan to receive complaints from victims who came directly or called Komnas Perempuan. Of the 1419 complaints, 1,277 were gender-based cases and 142 were non-gender-based cases. Reported violence data has increased significantly over the last five years.^[10]

In reality, many cases of domestic violence occur, while the legal system in Indonesia does not yet guarantee protection for victims of domestic violence; Violence against women in Indonesia has been anticipated by Law no. 23 of 2004 concerning Domestic Violence (KDRT).^[11]

Legal protection for women who are victims of violence, especially domestic violence, has been regulated in various legal instruments as a way to eliminate discrimination against women. The legal substance regarding violence against women can be seen in the Criminal Code (KUHP). In the Criminal Code, several articles are directly related and can be qualified as acts of violence against women, namely Articles 351 to Article 356 of the Criminal Code. Regarding legal protection for wives, the Criminal Code focuses more on protection *abstract*, namely by formulating physical violence against a wife as a crime along with criminal threats, which, however, still contains many weaknesses. Meanwhile, concrete protection, which is related to directly protecting the rights of victims, in the Criminal Code is still very lacking, this is reflected in the criminal sanctions system contained in the Criminal Code.^[12]

Apart from the Criminal Code which provides legal protection for female victims from physical violence, it is also regulated in Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT).^[13] Legal protection for victims of domestic violence, including legal protection for wives of victims of physical violence, in the PKDRT law does not only lead to abstract protection but also leads to concrete legal protection. This can be seen from the elements contained in this law, namely: a. Corrective elements against perpetrators. The PKDRT Law regulates criminal sanctions that are oriented towards the rehabilitation of perpetrators, not only regulating imprisonment and fines as in the Criminal Code, namely in the form of determining perpetrators to take part in counselling programs (Article 50 b). This is intended to prevent the perpetrator from committing acts of violence again. b. Preventive element for society. The existence of the Domestic Violence Law is aimed at preventing acts of violence that occur in the household sphere because up to now the issue of domestic violence has been considered a private problem so violence that occurs is not easy to intervene. c. Protective elements for victims. The PKDRT Law contains articles that provide protection for victims of violence that occurs in domestic relations, especially against subordinated parties (vulnerable groups).

The existence of the PKDRT Law against perpetrators of domestic crimes is a law that has the character of *special law*. The handling of criminal acts of domestic violence which were originally regulated in the Criminal Code are in nature *This is as stated in the statutory principle the Special Law Derogates from the General Law* (Specific laws override general laws).

The birth of the PKDRT Law is a necessity for Indonesia as a country that has ratified several international conventions on women, such as being a member of the CEDAW Convention. (*Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against women*) or the Convention Concerning the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women through Law Number 7 of 1984. Law PDomestic violence has strategic value for efforts to eliminate violence against women. First, the promulgation of the Domestic Violence Law will shift the issue of domestic violence from a private issue to a public issue.

Another problem in handling domestic crime victims is related to Law Number 13 of 2006 which was amended by Law 31 of 2014 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims, where there are two types of victims' rights. Victims of "conventional" crimes are not entitled to medical assistance and psychosocial rehabilitation assistance, where these rights are only granted to victims of serious human rights violations. Apart

from that, victims of serious human rights, through LPSK, have the right to apply for compensation and restitution, while victims of conventional crimes only have the right to apply for restitution. Article 1 point 7 of Government Regulation Number 44 of 2008 also states that the services provided to victims and/or witnesses by LPSK in the form of medical assistance and psychosocial rehabilitation are only for victims of serious human rights violations. With this classification, it will indirectly affect the enforcement of domestic violence laws, which are considered conventional crimes.

The protection that victims hope for is protection that can provide a sense of justice for the victim. Domestic violence, where the majority of victims are women, is in principle a phenomenon of human rights violations, so this problem can be categorized as a form of discrimination, especially against women and a crime whose victims need to receive protection from both government officials and society. However, efforts to deal with victims who experience domestic violence still appear to be lacking because the victims concerned still do not complain about the perpetrators of violence against them.

Ending the cycle of violence is a complex issue. There are many causes and several steps or solutions are needed to solve them. Not only does it concern the legal product of the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence which is contained in Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, namely building awareness that the issue of domestic violence is also a legal violation related to human rights which can be threatened with criminal law, prison.

One of the reasons domestic violence victims are reluctant to report domestic violence perpetrators to the police is that economic limitations and the need to be protected and loved by another person as a partner are the main causes of victims' reluctance to report domestic violence perpetrators. This causes violence against women in the household to increase even though the government has made laws or regulations regarding the protection of women victims of domestic violence.^[14]

One of the handling efforts is to fulfil the rights of women who are victims of domestic violence. Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 23 of 2004 is a law that regulates the fulfilment of the rights of domestic violence victims. In Chapter IV article 10 concerning victims' rights there are five things, namely:

- a. Protection from family, police, prosecutors, advocates, social institutions, or other parties, either temporarily or based on a protection order from the court;
- b. Health services according to medical needs;
- c. Handling specifically related to victim confidentiality;
- d. Assistance by social workers and legal assistance at every level of the examination process by statutory provisions; And
- e. Spiritual guidance services.

Apart from the articles that regulate the fulfilment of the rights of victims of domestic violence, the government and society also must protect victims of domestic violence and this has been stipulated in the next chapter and article. In Chapter V regarding the obligations of the government and society in articles 13 and 14 of the Domestic Violence Law.

In enforcing the law against Domestic Violence Law, there are several obstacles: First, the domestic violence offence formulated in the Domestic Violence Law is "half-hearted" so that in the implementation of almost all forms of domestic violence it is considered a complaint offence and is "stuck" as violence that does not cause consequences (physically).); Second, there is a bias in the perception of law enforcers towards domestic violence from an early stage so that domestic violence is often considered a private matter and receives less priority; Third, law enforcers tend to view domestic violence as physical violence so that proof of the impact of violence can only be seen with the naked eye, even though domestic violence always has a double impact. Fourth, the legal protection formulated in the Domestic Violence Law is hampered in its implementation because technically there is no common perception of law enforcers. Fifth, the criminal law paradigm that moves only between actions and people and not having touched the victim means that the victim's position in the criminal justice system is still not considered.^[15]

The National Commission Against Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) recorded that over 17 years, namely during the 2004-2021 period, there were 544,452 cases of domestic violence (KDRT). Meanwhile, specifically during the last five years, there were 36,367 cases of domestic violence and 10,669 cases in the personal domain. Chairman of the National Commission on Violence Against Women, Andy Yentriyani, revealed

that of the types of domestic violence, violence against wives always ranks first among all domestic violence/RP cases and is always above 70 per cent.^[16] Cases of domestic violence recorded by the National Commission on Violence Against Women include Violence against wives (KTI); Violence against girls (KTAP), especially incest; Violence against domestic workers (KPRT); Violence in dating (KDP); Ex-girlfriend violence (KMP); and Ex-husband violence (KMP).

From the records of the National Commission on Women above, domestic violence cases are the highest among other cases. Therefore, it turns out that there are still many Indonesian people who experience domestic violence. Most families in Indonesia experience cases of domestic violence and most of them never report this to the authorities because they are afraid of ridicule from the local community and threats from the perpetrator. Not a few are afraid to report it because of threats from the perpetrator, therefore cases of domestic violence are increasing every year due to the lack of firmness in this matter.

In general, people think that the environment outside the home is more dangerous than inside the home. This assumption was formed because the crimes that are often revealed and published are crimes that occur outside the home environment. Meanwhile, the house is considered a safe place for family members and the people who live in it can interact based on love, mutual respect and respect. People do not suspect that the house can be the most terrifying place for family members. Violence, whatever its form and level of seriousness, can occur at home. People who are thought to be refugees turn out to be the cause of the disaster.

Research methods

This type of research is normative legal research. Normative legal research uses normative case studies in the form of legal behavioural products, for example reviewing laws. The subject of the study is law which is conceptualized as norms or rules that apply in society and become a reference for everyone's behavior. So normative legal research focuses on positive law inventories, legal principles and doctrine, legal findings in cases in *concrete*, legal systematics, level of synchronization, comparative law and legal history.

Discussion

Legal Protection for Women as Victims of Domestic Violence

The mechanism for protecting victim-witnesses in cases of domestic violence has been running for approximately eight years, but it is very difficult to implement effectively within a national framework, namely towards a change or renewal of criminal procedural law in Indonesia with a criminal justice system that is not only fair to suspects but also fair to witnesses and victims as a fair law enforcement and fulfils the protection of human rights.^[17]

Cases of domestic violence have recently seen a significant increase in statistics but the resolution is still far from the expectations of the public who always long for court decisions that fulfil justice and provide legal certainty for people seeking justice.

Handling cases of domestic violence through criminal law according to Law Number 23 of 2004 is called handling with an integrated criminal justice system. Being called integrated means that handling cases of domestic violence does not only involve prosecuting the suspect/perpetrator of the violence but also considering the rights of the victim and how to recover. Therefore, Article 4 of Law Number 23 of 2004 regulates that the aim of eliminating domestic violence is to prevent all forms of domestic violence, protect victims of domestic violence, take action against perpetrators of domestic violence and maintain the integrity of a harmonious and harmonious household. prosperous.

Legal protection for victims in cases of domestic violence as regulated and enshrined in law both in the Criminal Procedure Code and in the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence turns out to be very far from expectations at an empirical level because the causes of domestic violence are very complex involving problems. social and diversity.

Then, many of the legal facilities provided by the Women and Child Protection Unit at each local police station are still inadequate, for example, the Integrated Service Center which provides free services to reporters/victims has not been run as it should.

Theoretically, forms of protection for crime victims can be provided in various ways, depending on the suffering/loss suffered by the victim. Several forms of protection for crime victims are commonly provided, including:

1. Providing Restitution and Compensation

The meaning of restitution and compensation are deep terms their usage is often interchangeable, right? (*interchangeable*).

According to Stephen Schafer, the difference between the two terms is that compensation arises from the victim's request, and is paid by society or is a form of responsibility of society or the state (the responsibility of the society). At the same time, restitution has a more criminal character, arising from a criminal court decision and paid by the convict or is a manifestation of the convict's responsibility (*the responsibility of the offender*).

Schafer further stated that there are five systems for providing restitution and compensation to crime victims, namely as follows:

- a. Compensation (*damages*) which has a civil nature, this system separates victims' compensation claims from the criminal process.
- b. Civil compensation is provided through criminal proceedings.
- c. Restitution of a civil nature and mixed with a criminal nature is provided through the criminal process. There is no doubt that restitution has a criminal (punitive) nature, although it remains civil. One form of restitution according to this system is a "compensation fine" (*compensatory fine*). This fine is an "obligation worth money" (*monetary obligation*) which is imposed on the convict as a form of providing compensation to the victim in addition to the punishment that should be given.
- d. Civil compensation is provided through criminal proceedings and is supported by state income sources. Here compensation does not have any criminal aspect, even though it is awarded in criminal proceedings. Therefore, compensation remains a purely civil institution, but it is the state that fulfils or bears the compensation obligations imposed by the court on the perpetrator. This is an acknowledgement that the state has failed to carry out its duty to protect victims and failed to prevent crimes from occurring.

2. Counseling

In general, this protection is given to victims as a result of the negative psychological impact of a criminal act. Assisting in the form of counselling is very suitable for victims of crimes that leave lasting trauma, such as in cases involving morality.

3. Medical Services/Assistance

Given to victims who suffer medically as a result of a crime. The medical services in question can take the form of a medical examination and a written report (visum or medical certificate which has the same legal force as evidence). This medical information is needed especially if the victim wants to report the crime that happened to him to the police for further action.

4. Legal Assistance

Legal aid is a form of assistance to crime victims. In Indonesia, this assistance is mostly provided by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or the National Commission on Violence Against Women. The use of legal aid provided by crime victims is because there are still many people who doubt the credibility of legal aid provided by the government.

5. Providing Information

Providing information to victims or their families related to the process of investigating and examining criminal acts experienced by victims. Providing this information plays a very important role in efforts to make the community partner with the police because it is through this information that it is hoped that the community's control function over police performance can run effectively.

Not a few victims of domestic violence experience consecutive suffering at the same time. Therefore, to reduce the burden of suffering experienced by victims of domestic violence, the law gives victims of domestic violence the right to receive:

- a. protection from the family, police, prosecutor's office, court, advocates, social institutions, or other parties, either temporarily or based on the determination of a protection order from the court;
- b. health services by medical needs;
- c. special handling related to victim confidentiality;

d. assistance by social workers and legal assistance at every level of the examination process by statutory provisions; and e. spiritual guidance services.

The process of investigation, prosecution and examination in court in cases of criminal acts of domestic violence is carried out by the provisions of the applicable criminal procedural law and using Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. Some of the advantages of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence in the form of Indonesian criminal law include:

1. Law Number 23 of 2004 has encouraged domestic violence cases from private law areas to enter public law areas.
2. Law Number 23 of 2004 has made a breakthrough in criminal procedural law, namely the principle that one witness is not a witness, this law gives the rights of a witness to a victim of domestic violence plus a doctor's post-mortem that meets the requirements to prove the existence of an act of violence.
3. The scope of the household has been expanded by this law, namely the husband, wife, children and all who are in the scope of the household.
4. The definition of violence in the Criminal Code has been expanded by this law to include physical, psychological and sexual as well as domestic neglect.

The advantages of this law have brought controversy to criminal law experts in Indonesia, including judges, prosecutors and the police, who until now are still strong in their legalistic paradigm so the implementation of this law is still ineffective. However, it is hoped that over the years this will bring changes to the law enforcement system which is currently at the level of reform.

Handling cases of domestic violence through criminal law according to Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence is called handling with an integrated criminal justice system.^[18] Being called integrated means that handling cases of domestic violence does not only involve trying the suspect/perpetrator of the violence but also considering the rights of the victim and how to recover. Therefore, Article 4 of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence regulates the objectives of eliminating domestic violence as follows:

1. Prevent all forms of domestic violence
2. Protecting victims of domestic violence
3. Take action against perpetrators of domestic violence
4. Maintain integrity in a harmonious and prosperous household.

Based on the aim of eliminating domestic violence, the handling of both the investigation and trial stages must be a balance between providing punitive sanctions to the perpetrator and protecting the victim and recovering the victim.

For this reason, investigators carrying out investigations do not work alone but work in an integrated manner with health/hospital personnel, victim assistants, and clergy to find the real truth in uncovering reported incidents of domestic violence. If the investigation is complete and enters the investigation stage, the victim's attorney will accompany the victim in addition to the perpetrator's attorney accompanying the perpetrator. The first stage carried out was completing the Minutes while the mediation process was carried out by all parties.

Mediation here is deliberation to reach a consensus before investigators, prosecutors and/or judges to find common ground that benefits all parties to maintain the integrity of a harmonious and prosperous household. Although the criminal process continues by the criminal procedural law regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code.^[19] It is at this stage that the National Police, in this case, the National Police investigators, must have an understanding of the police women's desk as well as be professional and empathetic towards victims, which has now established a Special Service Room in the Regional Police of all provinces in Indonesia which specifically handles investigations of domestic violence cases. The Criminal Procedure Code is the implementation guideline for investigating criminal acts of domestic violence.

Article 26 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 23 of 2004 expressly stipulates that victims have the right to report domestic violence directly to the local police, both where they are and at the scene of the crime. Then in Article 26 Paragraph (2) of Law Number 23 of 2004, victims can also authorize their family or other people to report domestic violence to the police, either at the victim's place or at the scene of the crime. Furthermore, Article 27 explains that if the victim is a child, the report can be made by the parent, guardian, or child concerned, which is carried out by applicable legal provisions.

Furthermore, Article 28 of Law Number 23 of 2004 states that the Chairman of the District Court, within 7 days from the receipt of the application, is obliged to issue a decree containing a protection order for the victim and other family members, unless there is a proper reason. Protection for victims of domestic violence is valid for a maximum of 1 year and can be extended if there is information from the victim, health worker, social worker, volunteer companion or spiritual guide that the victim still needs protection.

As an implementing regulation of Law Number 23 of 2004, the government has issued Government Regulation No. 4 of 2006 concerning the Implementation and Cooperation of Recovery for Victims of Domestic Violence. There are clear differences between the Criminal Procedure Code and Law Number 23 of 2004 in terms of the investigation process.^[20] If the Criminal Procedure Code prioritizes the perpetrator's investigation being processed immediately, then Law Number 23 of 2004 prioritizes victim services first to obtain legal protection as a victim of domestic violence.

The victims' rights are regulated in Articles 16 to 38 of Law Number 23 of 2004 as follows:

1. Within 1 x 24 hours of knowing or receiving a report of domestic violence, the Police are obliged to immediately provide temporary protection to the victim.
2. This protection is given for 7 days.
3. In providing protection, the National Police can collaborate with health/hospital workers, social workers, accompanying volunteers, spiritual guides or shelters if available.
4. The Court's decision regarding the protection of victims by the National Police must be issued within 1 x 24 hours.
5. Requests for protection can be submitted by the victim himself or the victim's family, friends of the victim, police, companion or spiritual guide.

This is where it is clear that law enforcers must be equipped with professional skills as investigators, prosecutors or advocates as well as judges to request examinations of victims of domestic violence or through expert doctors/psychiatrists to carry out in-depth examinations of victims so that they can be given protection as mentioned above.

Victims have the right to receive recovery as regulated in Article 39 of Law Number 23 of 2004 and in more detail in the implementing regulations, namely Government Regulation Number 4 of 2006 which clearly states that:

1. Victim recovery is all efforts to strengthen victims of domestic violence so that they are more empowered, both physically and psychologically.
2. Implementation of recovery means all actions that include services and assistance to victims of domestic violence.
3. Assistance is all actions in the form of counseling, psychological therapy, advocacy, and spiritual guidance, to strengthen themselves as victims of domestic violence to resolve the problems they face.
4. Collaboration is a systematic and integrated method between recovery providers in providing services to recover victims of domestic violence.
5. Rehabilitation staff are health workers, social workers, companion volunteers and or spiritual guides.

Furthermore, the rehabilitation of victims of domestic violence is carried out by government agencies (in this case the Ministry of Women and Children's Empowerment) and District Governments and Social Services by their respective duties and functions, including the provision of the necessary facilities for the rehabilitation of victims.

In terms of the law enforcement process, health workers, social workers, volunteer companions, and spiritual guides can collaborate with law enforcement in an integrated criminal justice system in the context of eliminating acts of domestic violence. For this reason, in this Government Regulation in Article 18 of Law Number 23 of 2004, cooperation is regulated as:

- a. Police, report and process perpetrators of criminal acts of domestic violence.
- b. Advocate, to assist victims in the judicial process.
- c. Other law enforcers, to assist victims in the court process.
- d. The National Commission against Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) with the task of assisting victims of domestic violence.

- e. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) has the task of assisting victims of domestic violence, especially children.

The forms of protection for victims of domestic violence can be described as follows:

1. Prevention

Victims of domestic violence, most of whom are women, must receive protection from the state and/or society to avoid and be free from violence or threats of violence, torture, or treatment that degrades the level and dignity of humanity. This needs to be protected by a legal umbrella so that it can be avoided to a minimum. domestic violent behaviour.

2. Protection

Protection is all efforts aimed at providing a sense of security and fulfilling the rights of victims carried out by the family, integrated services, advocates, social institutions, police, prosecutors, courts, or other parties, either temporarily or based on a court order.

3. Mentoring

Accompaniment is all actions in the form of counselling, psychological therapy, advocacy and spiritual guidance, to strengthen themselves as victims of gender-based violence and violence against children to resolve the problems they face.

4. Social Reintegration

Social Reintegration is a process of preparing the community and victims to support the reintegration of victims into the family environment, a substitute family that can provide protection and fulfil the victims' needs.

Based on the description above, it can be analyzed that in the context of protecting victim witnesses in acts of domestic violence, it is carried out comprehensively starting from comprehensive prevention, handling and recovery of victims. With forms of legal protection outlined in Law Number 23 of 2004 with its implementing regulations, namely Government Regulation Number 4 of 2006.

The protection of victims in question is based on the principles of human rights and alongside an emphasis on the greatest benefit, namely for the interests of victims as well as for the law enforcement system in general. Prevention is sought to ensure that there are no victims of domestic violence, so it needs to be protected by a legal umbrella so that domestic violence behaviour can be avoided to a minimum.^[21] Then protection is all efforts aimed at providing a sense of security and fulfilling the victim's rights carried out by the family, integrated services, advocates, social institutions, police, prosecutor's office, court, or other parties, either temporarily or based on a court order.

Furthermore, assistance is all actions in the form of counselling, psychological therapy, advocacy and spiritual guidance, to strengthen themselves as victims of gender-based violence and violence against children to resolve the problems they face as well as social reintegration as a process of preparing the community and victims to support the reintegration of victims into the community. family environment, a substitute for the family who can provide protection and fulfil the victim's needs.

Conclusion

Legal protection for women as victims of domestic violence namely by emphasizing the role of law in protecting women from acts of violence can be implemented by: providing rights similar to the rights of victims in the witness and victim protection law, establishing a central institution for handling cases of domestic violence as a coordinating institution, increasing awareness women regarding their rights and obligations; increasing public awareness about the importance of efforts to overcome violence against women; increase awareness of law enforcement officers to act quickly; increasing assistance and counselling for victims; increasing the role of mass media; improving the criminal justice system; renewal of the health service system for victims; and in an integrated manner.

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